NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAUSTS.

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WEEKLY HERALD, every Sederal sy, at six costs of copy, or \$3 per camum, the European Edition every Weinseley of six cents per copy; \$4 per annum to any part of fireat livican or \$6 12 to any part in the Continent, both to include protocy; the California Edition on the lat, 11th and 21st of each month, at all THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at our conte pe NO NOTICE taken of knonymous correspondence. We do no ADVENTISEMENTS enoused every day; advertisements in the test in the Wherly Herald, Panily Herald, and in the JOB PRINTING executed with neutrons, heapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Irving Place.-HERRHARM. MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- GERALDINE-MUSIC.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, SH Broadway.-TIME WOEL LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Trix OL NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery, -PIRABRO-LADI

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- THE DRAGON ENTORIT-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Com PRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.-472 Broad-

GAISTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING PROPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery .- Songs, DANCES

New York, Saturday, May 31, 1864.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. -

THE SITUATION.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebel army under General Beauregard is announced officially by General Halleck, in a despatch received at the War Department yesterday evening. The Thirty ninth Ohio regiment, the advance guard of Gene ral Pope's brigade, entered the city at a few min utes before seven o'clock yesterday morning, and planted the Union flag on the dome of the Court House. The enemy had abandoned the place pre viously. The last display of resistance they made was in responding to the batteries of General Pope on Thursday morning, as we announced yesterday. To what point the rebels have retreated re mains, up to this time, uncertain. Rumors are affoat that Beauregard has made march upon Richmond to join General Johnston. It is possible that he may have been forwarding a portion of his force, in small bodies, in that direction for some time past; but it is quite probable that the main force of his army is still in the vicinity of Corinth, at some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. In one of his despatches to the War Department General Halleck says that the enemy are evidently in strong position some four or five miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and that he (Halleck) anticipates a flank movement from Beauregard. This surmise of General Halleck is based evidently upon the knowledge he has gained from contrabands and prisoners from Corinth, to the effect that General Beauregard had been for the past two months fortifying the hills on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for twenty-five miles south of Corinth. The object in thus intrenching himself can only be explained by supposing that General Beauregard hopes to entice General Halleck's forces far enough from the river, so that a fisnk movement from the direction of Jackson, Tenn., would compel the federal army to retreat and fight their way back to the river at Pitteburg Landing and Hamburg.

Another report says that the rebels are falling back to Okolona; but the latest news by telegraph does not seem to confirm it. However, as the strategy of the leaders of the rabellion has been all through so mysterious, it would not seem strange if such was the fact.

Okolona, to which place Beauregard is reported to have gone, is a small station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sixty-seven miles south of Corinth, and two hundred and sixty-one miles north of Mobile. About ten miles south of Okolons, at West Point, the Nashville and Jackson Railroad leaves the line of the Mobile and Ohio road, and runs southwesterly to Canton, Miss., & few miles north of Jackson. The only advantage to be obtained by the occupation of this position is, that there are two roads leading southward from itone to Mobile and the other to Jackson. There the Tombigbee river and swamp flanks the position upon the east, making it necessary for Gen. Halleck to march down from the north via Corinth. At all events the rebels thus gain time, and unless they are, as General Halleck supposes, "in force upon his flank," no news of great interest need be looked for from this quarter for some time. Our map will illustrate very plainly the whole scene of the late operations around Corinth.

We give in another column a highly graphic account from our special correspondent of the release of fourteen hundred Union prisoners from Salisbury, North Carolina, and their arrival at Newbern. The soldiers so released, however, do not include a single commissioned officer. Colonel Corcoran and all the officers are still retained as hostages at Salisbury. The prisoners are on their way North, and a full list of their names will be found in our columns to-day.

Our despatches from General Banks' column at Williamsport contain some very interesting details of the causes and circumstances of his recent retreat from Virginia. It would appear that com munication with the enemy as to the movements of our troops was freely held by a woman well known at Martinsburg, and that she was observed subsequently at Front Royal-where the attack of the robels was commenced-making signals to the enemy from a hill in the vicinity. Although suspected by our officers of meditating mischief, she contrived to evade punishment by en assumption of innocence and the absence of positive proof against her.

We publish some additional news from New Orteans to-day, showing the manner in which Genecal Butler deals with the bankers and brokers in CONGRESS.

In the Senate vesterday petitions were present ed respecting the alleged seizure of a vessel and argo, asking indemnification therefor, and from a emale slave whose name had been omitted from he emancipation list. The bill for the better rganization of the Adjutant General's Department was reported back from the Military Committee. ons were offered that the Secretary of War unicate to the Senate a copy of General Hooker's official report of the battle of Williamsburg; that the Secretary of the Interior furnish a copy of the correspondence with the War Department respecting the imprisonment of soldiers n the District penitentiary, together with a cepy of the District Attorney's opinion theron; and that in inquiry into the expediency of donating lands for the benefit of antiquarian societies be made by the Committee on Public Lands. After some discussion upon the Agricultural College bill, the Tax bill was taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

There was no session of the House of Repre sentatives yesterday, that body having adjourned

over until Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. Colt's Armory Band, escorted by the Light Guard, serenaded Mrs. George B. McClellan, in

Hartford, Conn., on the 26th inst. The old Massachusetts Sixth regiment, on their way to Washington, insist on marching again

through Baltimore. Mr. Solomon Sturges, the wealthy banker of Chicago, has been declared insane by a compe-

discharged vesterday for the term, after having

tent jury. The Grand Jury of the General Sessions were

presented a batch of indictments. The case of Robert W. Butler, who put in a special plea for an alleged violation of the Concert Salson act, was submitted to Judge McCunn by Mr. Brady, without argument, on an intimation by the Assistant Dis trict Attorney that the prosecution had nothing to say upon the matter. Counsel will submit printed points to the Judge, who will furnish a decision as soon as he thoroughly investigates the constitutionality of the law. A very interesting case of grand larceny was tried in the afternoon. Patrick Kane, a raw looking young Irishman, was placed at the bar, charged with obtaining \$100 in gold coin from Cyrenus Tiffany, a native of Iowa. The complainant gave a detailed statement of the manner in which the money was obtained, stating that on the 14th of May he met the accused at Albany and accompanied him to New York, he having learned that Tiffany was going to California. When they arrived at New York they stopped at Crook's Hotel, and on the following day the " con fidence man' represented to Tiffany that he wanted to ney for a bill of goods, and, as his "drafts" could not be changed in California, where he was also going, he wanted him to give him \$100 in Tiffany complied, and in a few moments got the slip, and woke up to the fact that he had been swindled. Three days after Tiffany saw a man in Chatham street whom he charged with robbing him, and caused him to be arrested. The keepe of the hotel said that the prisoner was the man but Mr. Spencer called four witnesses, who swore that on the night of the alleged larceny Kane was at his boarding house in Washington street. The jury, however, believed the witnesses for the pron, and convicted the prisoner, who was remanded for sentence.

The stock market improved yesterday, partly on th news of the occupation of Corinth by the Union forces. and closed quite firm. Governments sold at 105, an ad-vance of fully one per cent, and 7.30 notes at 105%. Confidence appears to be reviving and speculation to be recovering atrength after the recent luil. Money was very easy; call leans, 31/4 a 4 per cent. Exchange dull

at 114%; gold, 163% a %.

The cotton markst opened in the morning with an unsteady feeling and some irregularity in quotations, but the news of the evacuation of Corinth imparted more confidence to dealers and rallied prices from the apprehension that the event might tend to prolong the war. There was also increased activity in the sales, which embraced about 1,200 a 1,500 bales, closing on the basis of Sic. a 3114c. for middling uplands, the latter figure mostly for even lots. Common to fair grades of shipping our were firm and without change of moment in prices while medium and ordinary extra brands were dull. The sales were moderate, and chiefly to the home trade on grades of wheat were heavy, and prices favore surchasers, while good to prime qualities were rathe firmer. Corn was in good request, with tolerably free gales, at 48c. a 49c. for Western mixed, in store and deivered, with Western yellow, a little mixed, at 50c., and Jerrey yellow at 530. a 54c. Pork was quite dull, with sales of new moss at \$12, and \$9 50 a \$9 75 for prime. was quiet; a sale of 300 mats of Java was made at 25c. Freights were easier, with some less offering. To Liver pool corn was engaged at 9d., in ship's bags, and 9d. 936d for wheat, in bulk and bags, and flour at 2s. 3d. and wheat to London was taken at 1036d., in bulk; and to Havre wheat in shippers' bags was taken at 20c. and

Evacuation of Corinth-The Movements and Designs of the Rebels.

The news of the evacuation by the rebel army under Beauregard of their stronghold of Corinth created in this city yesterday quite a breeze of excitement, and every variety of speculation and conjecture as to the present lesigns and plans of Jeff. Davis and the movements of his armies.

The prevailing idea was that if Beauregard had abandoned Corinth it was because he had transferred a large proportion of his army to Richmond. There is, too, some plausibility in this theory, if we may judge from recent events and revelations in Virginia. While General McClellan's powerful army is close upon Richmond, and is steadily and solidly approaching nearer from day to day, we find that the rebel leaders in that quarter have contrived not only to maintain all the appearances in front of a superior opposing force and of an impending desperate struggle for their "Confederate" capital, but that they have also contrived to reinforce very heavily the columns of Jackson, Ewell, Johnson and other rebel guerillas among the mountains of Western Virginia and the Shenandoah valley. Thus they have not only prevented the junction of General Fremont with General Banks, but have managed, with overwhelming numbers, to drive the latter, by forced marches, day and night, completely out of the Shenandoah valley and across the Potomac river into Maryland-involving the loss to us of several depots of valuable military stores, a considerable proportion of prisoners of war, the protection of large numbers of sick and wounded soldiers, and all the moral advantages which had been gained among the local population of a conquered region of ten thousand square miles.

Such events as these are well calculated strengthen the impression that Beauregard, from his camp at Corinth, has of late been so reinforcing the rebel army at Richmond as to enable it to provide for these successful Virginia forays in the rear of Washington, and at the same time to exhibit from day to day a bolder front against General McClellan. We incline, however, to the theory that Beauregard has his eye upon Memphis, and is only manouvering to secure the back door of escape for his army and to Jeff. Davis & Co. across the Mississippi river. Once over that stream, he can find subsistence in Arkan. eas to carry him into Texas, and in

Texas to carry him safely into Mexi-Com-But he has no time to lose. modore Farragut's gunboats from New Orleans are steadily moving up the Mississippi. A few days more and the gap between them and Memphis will be closed-an operation which, if he does not move at once, will enclose Beauregard, and cut off his escape in that direction and his present sources of sub-

In his camp at Corinth his principal supplies-collected in the surrounding countles of l'ennessee and in Arkansas-are drawn from Memphis, because the cotton region of country south of Corinth to the Gulf was, even a year ago, short of provisions for its local population, although receiving constantly large amounts, now cut off, from Tennessee and Kentucky Of course, then, with the country south of him exhausted, and with the region to the westward, which only scantily supplies him now, in danger of being cut off, Beauregard must move forward and fight or evacuate, or he will be starved out. Hence our impression that he retains the bulk of his army, in order to work his way to the right bank of the Mississippi before it is too late; and the probability is that he has commenced that undertaking.

There is nothing to eat for his army 150,000 men to the eastward, or we might assume that he has been and is moving it to form a junction with the rebel army of Richmond. We dare say that the chief object of these late rebel raids in the Shenandoah valley and in the mountains of Virginia farther west was the capture of our depots of provisions at various points; for the rebel army at Richmond is upon short rations, if we may judge from the famine prices of provisions of all des criptions there, as published in the Richmond

newspapers. But whatever the designs of the rebels may be, East or West, we see from their recent operations, from Winchester back among the Virginia mountains almost to Kentucky that they exceed us in numbers at every point of collision. It follows that if, with half s million of soldiers in the field, we cannot spare enough from other quarters to overwhelm at every point the rebels in Virginia, the President has acted very wisely in calling for more troops from our loyal and patriotic people to supply all these deficiencies in Virginia, from General Banks to General Fremont. We hope, therefore, that the President will encourage the splendid volunteering now going on until at least two hundred thousand additional troops are in the field; for then we can so strengthen our surrounding cordon of armies in every quarter as to enable them to move all together upon the beleaguered enemy, and, in a single dash, to crush out this rebellion and utterly destroy its means for any further resistance, even of guerilla warfare.

We are prepared, meantime, for such news from General Halleck and General McClellan at any moment as will substantially end this war; but the complete work will only be the more speedily and cheaply accomplished with an additional army force of two or three hundred thousand men. They can be raised in thirty days. Our late expensive reverses are due to the malign influences, intrigues and schemes of the abolition faction of Congress against General McClellan. We have had enough of this. Now let us go forward and put down at once this rebellion, and thus put an end to these abolition schemes for the demoralization of our army and the overthrow of the Union and the government.

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS .- The famous song of Christy, the negro minstrel,

may now be sung in New Orleans as an his torical ballad. General Butler began the practice of the legal profession by compelling a large manufacturing company to come to terms and pay a poor factory girl her wages, by clapping an attachment upon the water wheel of the manufactory and stopping the whole concern. Picayune Butler has put an attachment upon the water wheel of secession now, and the Union could not have a cleverer lawyer to manage its case. We cannot call Butler the right man in the right place, for he is the right man in the wrong place; but he will make it a right place by and by.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST MESSAGE .- A grea many thickheaded logicians are puzzling themselves about what the President meant in his last message defending Cameron. The President only says, in his peculiar way, that he entirely agrees with the HERALD in its statement that Congress had stultified itself by the votes defending Welles in the Morgan affair and inculpating Cameron in that picayune business of confiding Cummings, which was much less beinous than Morgan's. Congress had better reconsider the whole matter, therefore, and pass the same vote in both cases. We are sure that no one cares which way the vote may be.

THE TRIBUNE'S GUN FACTORY .- We have long account from our Willimantic correspond ent of a visit to Greeley's gun manufactory, at Eagle village, Connecticut. We have no room for our correspondent's letter to-day; but it appears that Greeley has obtained a second contract for forty thousand more muskets, and that there is no machinery at all in the factory building, as poor Greeley has turned contract broker and sub-let his jobs. None of the guns have been finished, and consequently none have gone off yet. When they do go off there will be a big explosion somewhere.

GENERAL BUTLER.-Our political generals have been, as we predicted from the outset, costly, and in some instances troublesome encumbrances to the army. We must make one exception, however, to the remark, and that is General Butler. He has shown himself not merely a dashing soldier, but an able administrator. His measures at New Orlean prove that his sagacious mind has grasped all the delicacies and difficulties of a most embarrassing position, and that he is equal to every emergency. If any one can exorcise the spirit of rebellion from the Crescent City it is General Butler.

POLIMENESS OF OUR GENERALS. - General Mc Clellan has paid his respects to the wife of General Lee, commanding the rebel Army of the East, and General Butler has introduced himself to Mrs. Beauregard, the wife of the rebel leader of the Army of the West. Now, General Burnside is also a very polite man, and it is decidedly probable that he will leave his card with Mrs. Jeff. Davis as she passes through North Carolina, and eagerly embrace the opportunity of showing her every possible atten-

LIGHT BREAKING IN.-The Tribune, in its leader of yesterday, has made the remarkable discovery that the aggregate number of troops in the federal army is unequal to the exigencies of the campaign. McCtellan, Halleck, Banks. McDowell, Hunter, Mitchel, Curtis-we wonder it did not include Fremont-bave, it admits, all been hampered for the want of men. But for the influence of the Tribune and its abolitionist co-workers in Congress which was brought to bear on the War Department to stop further enlistments we should have heard nothing of this complaint. We have reaped the first fruits of their spite against McClellan and Halleck for not conforming to their views on the contraband question, in the expulsion of Banks from the valley of the Shenandoah-a reverse the full consequences of which we have as yet to appreciate. It is probably not the only one that our arms are destined to sustain from the traitorous course pursued by the Tribune and the faction of which it is the or-

THE COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH STEAMER MILAN. Some of the petty newspapers of this city are still indulging in vulgar and insulting attacks on Commander Cloue, in consequence of a protest which he never wrote, and which has been repeatedly denied, to the knowledge of those editors. These men, who can boast as little of good breeding in their treatment of gentlemen as of ability in their editorial profession, cannot be expected to use language and adopt manners foreign to their natures or characters. Commander Cloue may rest assured that persons of this class possess no influence or weight of any kind among the educated and intelligent classes of our Empire City or any part of the continent of America. where none have a greater claim to kind and generous treatment than the brave and chivalrous compatriots of the Commander of the

AN OVERHAULING OF THE PRESS .- The President has, we see, appointed a military tribunal for the trial of those newspaper editors and correspondents who have been aiding the strategic movements of the rebels by violating the government regulations in regard to the press. The investigation promises to be a very funny and interesting one. We are curious to know who will be arraigned first. If there is one class of delinquents more than another that is entitled to precedence it is the corres pondents of the St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago journals. They have done more than all the rest of the newspaper confraternity put together to keep the enemy enlightened as to the movements of our troops and to thwart and defeat in every way possible General Halleck's plans.

ANOTHER FINANCIER MADE IMMORTAL-It is now rumored that the illegal issue of Indiana State bonds amounted to about two millions of dollars. Thus Senor Stover, the last State Agent of Indiana, takes a niche in the gallery of immortals alongside of Schuyler, Redpath, Swartout and Floyd. But who are the two Wall street brokers who are implicated in the affair, and will stand beside Senor Stover in the temple of financial fame?

GREELEY'S LAST NEW IDEA.-Poor crazy Greeley has a new idea about making antislavery partisans. He intimates that every defeat of the Union troops increases the number of the abolitionists. No doubt of it. The only question is, whom will partisans, thus made, abolish first?

GREELEY'S NIGGER BRIGADE.-Why did not Greeley's famous nigger brigade march on to Washington during the recent alarm? Is luxurious ease to be preferred to the safety of our national capital? Where is Greeley's patriotism, if his brigade won't move?

WHIRLIGIG PATRIOTISM .- See the last two proclamations of the mighty Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Herrmann's entertainment in aid last night. It was a very successful affair, great exer the society to dispose of as many tickets as possible. Mr. Herrmann was very warmly received, this being his first appearance here since his return from his Western tour. The feats performed by him during the evening

SIGNOR ARDAVANI'S BENEFIT .- A concert for emefit of the popular baritone, Ardavani, will take place at Niblo's on Thursday evening, June 5. Miss Patti, Signor Sbriglia, Madame Hermann, and others, have offered their services; so that the affair cannot fall to be

Coorse Institute.-Mr. Barey gave the start of his horse taming exhibitions at this establishment last eventue. There was a good attendance.

News from Charleston.

The Charleston Courier of the 18th instant notices the arrival in that city of Mr. M. B. Hessloop, a passenger on board the schooner Mary Theresa, captured of Charleston harbor. He was sent ashore under a flag of

Charleston harbor. He was sent ashore under a flag of truce.

He reports that the schooner Mary Theresa left Nassau with a valuable assorted cargo about the 2d inst., and was captured on the 9th off this harbor while trying to run the bleckade.

Mr. Hæsloop was detained on board the fleet about eight days, and says that he was uniformly treated with the greatest possible kindness, as also the masters and crees of several other westle captured. Two of the latter are the schooner C. C. Pincheny, Captain Dupont, and the pilot boat W. Y. Leitch. He was shown the Charleston papers regularly while on board. The officers sewed to be aware of the minutest detaits of every movement made in the city and on the coat. They were perfectly astounded, however, at the arrival of the Planter, the steamer brought out by the contrabands.

out by the contrabands.

NO MORE ICE.

The military authorities of Charleston have, very preperly, stopped the further sale of the small stock of ice still remaining in that city, deeming, it right to reserve it for the sick and wounded seldiers.

The Fort Lafayette Prisoners.

DISCHARGE BY ORDER OF THE SUGRETARY OF THE NAVY OF FOREIGNERS CAPTURED ON BOARD THE ELLA WARLBY, NOT CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. L. S. Erienowich, second officer, Austria, residence

t sea.

Dominic Shaskle, seaman, Austria, residence at sea.

Joseph Michael, seaman, Austria, residence at sea.

Chas. Ludewich, seaman, Trieste, residence at Trieste

John Matthew, seaman, Dalmatia, residence at Dal

John O'Rourke, Third Assistant Engineer, Ireland cridence at sea.

John Heeney, fireman, Ireland, residence at sea.

Patrick Gambuy, fireman, Ireland, residence at sea.

James Mengher, fireman, Ireland, residence at sea.

Andrew Harris, fireman, Ireland, residence at sea.

John Mengher, fireman, Ireland, residence at Nassa

John Mengher, fireman, Ireland, residence at Nassa

York.
William Johnson, fireman, Liverpool, residence at sea.
James Martin, fireman, Ireland, residence at sea.
Matthew Halloran, fireman, Ireland, residence at Assau.
Stanishs Pons, fireman, Barcelona, residence at sea.
James Catey, fireman, Ireland, residence at sea.
Joseph Alphonse, steward, Marsellles, residence at
harleston.

harleston. Francisco Romano, first cook, Sicily, residence at son Joseph Lappardo, second cook, Palermo, residence at John Redmond, porter, Ireland, residence at Nassau.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 80, 1862.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE TAX BILL, ETC. A little discussion in the Senate during the morning hour showed the drift of certain Senators. Mr. Fessen den wanted speedy action on the Tax bill, in accordance with the desire of the country. He was nearly worn out with labor, night and day, upon the details of the bill the two branches of Congress, who have been in contin thus pronounced a good measure. Mr. Sumner this norning opposed speedy action, saying that the mature consideration. Mr. Trumbull chimed in will and agitate the slavery question and dra-goon the Executive. These Senators said they were opposed to todious sittings of the Senate, but they are willing to sit out confiscation and emancipation bills. Mr. Sumner shows by his action on the Excise bill that he has less sympathy for white men than for negroes. He is for relieving New England manufac turing monopolists of a tax upon cotton that would amount to several millions of dollars yearly. He is also for any measures that take off the burden of supporting the war from men of property and puts its upon labor.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, who had much to do in fastening the present protective bill upon agricultural interest exempted from its just share of taxation. He stated yesterday that the tariff would bring in a hundred in the Treasury Department, from Secretary Chase down through all the officials experienced on this subject, who will say that the Customs will yield fifty millions yearly. There is not one who will agree that there is a prospect that the national budget will be early reduced to a hundred millions a year, as estimated by Mr. Sim

debt can be paid off in ten years.

There was a short and sharp debate this morning in the Senate on the bill to grant lands to States for the purpose of, founding agricultural colleges. The members from the West, that have public landin abundance within their limits oppose the setting aside of considerable portions of them for disposal by State permits as they may see fit, but desire that lands shall be immediately occupied and tration of Mr. Buchapan offered Kansas five million swindle; but he had promised the people of Kansas better things at the hands of the republican party. This ought out Mr. Clarke, of New Hampshire, in a furious interpolation that the republican party was acunted by high principle, &c. There are not wanting indications that the dominacrine

of Wade, Sumner & Co. is creating an ill feeling toward

The Tax bill lobby is increasing. If the bill should, as t probably will, go to a conference committee, the com nittee will be besieged by an army of agents of every interest affected by the bill. They are patriots all and want to raise a sufficient revenue, but each one is anxious that the others shall pay the tax as to make a due proportion of it fall upon the Southern States—this can best be done by a per capita tax on slaves; but that would be a recognition of the institution which cannot be telerated. Thus at every top in legislation the irrepressible contrahand sh his wool and opposes a barrier to practical and whole radicals during the last few weeks than ever before Many of them are already weary of trying to manage

COMMODORE PARRAGUT'S EXPEDITION UP THE MIS-

Some anxiety is felt concerning Captain Farragut's exedition up the Mississippi, on account of the iron-clad ebel vessels that he may have to encounter. They did our partially iron-clad gunboats much damage in the fight above Fort Pillow; but in operating against Parragut they will have to come "bows on." This exposes them to being turned around by the current, which destroys much of their effectiveness. It was this that caused them to work so badi; below New Orleans.

THE STRATEGY OF THE REBELS. Army news is the only thing asked or looked for here to-day. The feverishness occasioned by the first intelli-gence of the raid of the rebel guerilla Jackson upon Winchester has passed away, and the public pulse beats regularly with confidence that Jackson's force has fallen to a trap and cannot return up the Shenandoah. Th ntelligence of the evacuation of Corinth has not, how ver, produced much excitement. It had been precede by the predictions of secessionists that the body of the rebel army at Corinth was hastening to Richmond where the whole rebel force is to be consolidated for one grand effort to break the Union lines and begin Jeff. Davis' promised offensive war upon th loyal States. It appears from the accounts received from seconsion sympathizers that Maryland is the special version of the rebel leaders, and their great desire nov is to be able to transfer their army into Marvland, and make it the scene of their last struggle. Unfortunately nom them in at Richmond. His foresight has completely recluded their advance into the valley of Virginia, and they will be compelled to make their partially abandone nassing the whole rebel force for the last final catas trophe. It will at least give dignity to the death struggle of the rebellion. The President has taken recently no more active part in the conduct of military operations than he has taken ever since General McClellan assumed the particular command of the Army of the Potomac His vigilance is sleepless. His strong practical sense mables him to appreciate the advantages or disadvar tages of every movement proposed, and if his order were strictly obeyed and executed there would be nothing

MORE PRIZES. aptured the rebel steamer Gev. A. Moutan on Berwick hav bound there from Sabine Pass. She was loaded with Confederate government provisions. Also, on the latnst., the rebel schooner Magnolia, while attempting to leave Berwick bay. She was loaded with cotton and turpentine—252 bales of the former. On the 6th inst the same United States steamer chased on shore the rebe camer Fashion, also loaded with cotton and turpenting She was there fired by her own crew.

to regret in the conduct of the war.

THE SLAVE TRADE. The Secretary of the Interior responds to a recopersons who have been arrested in the Southern District of New York, from the first of May 1852, to the first of May, 1862, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, with the names and number of vessels arrested and bonded charged with being engaged in that traffic. Forty-one persons are named none of whom were convicted or their bonds forfeited were tried and acquitted. One or two escaped, but mee ismissed." The number of vessels is forty-six.

THE TARIPP BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means will net completely frame their Tariff bill until that for laying internal on foreign products the same rates as those imp omestic articles of similar character.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL. The following deaths of soldiers in hospital here

reported:—
O. C. Pairbrother, Co. B, Twenty-ninth Ohio.
S. Woodruff, Co. A, Sixty-second Ohio.
Mones Jones, Co. A, Ninth New York cavalry.
E. Winslow, Co. H, Thirteenth Massachusetts.
D. Cressy, Co. C, Nineteenth Massachusetts.
S. K. White, Co. A, Fifth New Jerney.
H. C. Levett, Co. D, First Maine cavalry.
J. B. Johnston, Co. D, Eleventh Pennsylvania.
John Jehnson, Co. D, 109th Pennsylvania.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER UNDER THE John M. Brodhead, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed by the President one of the Commission-ers under the act for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Vinton, deceased. ACTION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Circuit Court to-day formally refused a writ of ha-cons corpus for the discharge of an alleged fugitive slave. Subscriptions of money are being pledged to employ emi-nent counsel to test the legality of the application of the Fugitive Slave law to the District of Columbia before the upreme Court of the United States. The claimant of the female slave recently arrested from Marshal Lamon by the military authorities is about entering a suit agains him for the recovery of the value of the woman.

MHIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

ron, May 80, 1862.

MS PREMENTED.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., presented a petition of laged seizure of a vessel and cargo.

Eliza Diggs, a female slave, who is owned in the District Columbia, but hired out in Maryland, and her owner has not placed her name in the list of those to be eman-cipated under the act.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported ack the bill for the better organization of the Adju tank General's Department.

ENERAL HOOKER'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF WI

Mr. TEN EYCH, (rep.) of N. J., offered a resolution that the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate a copy of the official report of General Hooker, relating to the recent battle at Williamsburg.

Also a resolution that the Committee on Public Land inquire into the expediency of donating lands for the be-nefit of antiquarian societies. MPRISONMENT OF SOLDIERS IN THE DETRICT PENET Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior communicate to the Senate a copy

the correspondence with the War Department on the subject of the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitea-tiary of the District, and also a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject. He said he understood there were seventy or eighty soldiers imprisoned in the

enitentiary here.

HIE EVACUATION OF CORREST.

Mr. BHERNAN, (rep.) of Ohio, sent to the Clerk's desk
o be read a despatch concerning the evacuation of Co-

to be read a despatch concerning the evacuation of Corinth.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges, &c., was taken up and discussed till one o'c.ock; when the Tax bill was taken up.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., suggested that they should ry to finish the Tax bill this week.

Mr. TRUSHULL, (rep.) of Ill., did not see any necessity for extraordinary haste on the Tax bill. Congress was not bound to adjourn at any particular time, and he did act think that Congress ought to adjourn in the press na condition of things, and leave the post of duty. He was expressed to any pushing the bill through by night sessions.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., was also opposed to any saste. There were very important principles to be considered.

maste. There were very important principles to be considered.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., spoke in favor of early action on the Tax bill. Congress had been in session six months, and during the whole period the people had been demanding a tax bill. Why delay it lenger than is requisite for wise and considerate action? As to the necessity of Congress remaining in session he believed that if the public business was properly finished the adjournment of Congress would be a relief to the country. Mr. Simnors, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend the tax on whiskey so as to make it twenty five cents until the lat of January, 1863, and after that thray-five cents a gillong Mr. Simnars opposed the amendment as being too high a tax on one article, and would operate injuriously on the agricultural interest.

Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment as being too high a tax on one article, and would operate injuriously on the spricultural inter...s.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of N. Y., said he had some difficulty to know how to vote. His people were willing and anxious to have a proper tax bill. He had heard various stories about the great debt of the country and never believed them. He had made some inquiries, and found that the whole debt of the country at the lat of July would not vary \$5,900,000 from what the Treasurer estimated, which was \$517,000,000. He had also heard a great deal about a great debt to the army, but found on inquiry that the army had been paid up to the lat of the pressal month. The money is in the hands of the paymasters.

Mr. Freskender, (rep.) of Me., said at the extra session and this session we had appropriated \$535,000,000 and over, and last March we made the regular appurpriation, not less than \$65,000,000. We than \$60,000. Mr. Harris said he would assume that expenditures would go on, and the debt become \$1,000,000.000.

Mr. Harris said he would assume that expenditures would go on, and the debt become \$1,000,000.000.

That was certainly enough to satisfy anybody. He thought this bill was calculated to raise more than was actually needed to pay the current expenses of the government and the interest on the debt and a small sinking fund, lie was willing to vote every dollar that was necessary, but no more to add to the already heavy load on the people.

but no more to add to the already heavy load on the people.

The discussion was continued by Mesers. Chardism and McDougar, the latter speaking at length upon the merits of the bill, and contending for the superloyity of the substitute projected by him as raising a sufficient revenue, and taxing only those things which are legitimate subjects of taxation, while the bill from the House proposed to lay a tax on everything which should be meouraged and advanced, and not loaded with taxed and by a great mass of machinery, and detail renders itself practically useless and inoperative.

Mr. Tremeutz moved to adjourn. Rejected. Year (Messre, Browning, Harris, King, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmoth St. nays 28.

Mr. Simmons' amendment was then rejected. Year 15; nays 21.

Mr. Simons' amendment was then rejected.

15; nays 21.

Mr. Chastelen, (rep.) of Mich, moved to adjourn.

On a vote being taken no quorum was present.

Mr. Foore, (rep.) of Vt., moved that the Sergeant-at
Arms be directed to notify the absent members that
their presence was required to perform public business.

Mr. Tavastel hoped not. He thought nothing would

gained. The Senate then adjourned.

Company I, Twenty-Second Regiment New York State Militia. This company, which remained behind to recruit to the full regulation standard, will proceed to the seat of war to-day to join their comrades, as will be seen by

COMPARY ORDER—NO. 2.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., May 30, 1882
te ninth company (I) of this regiment will leave to-me
(Saturday) afternoon, the 31st inst., to join the re-Members of this company are directed to report at the re-gimental armory, corner of Seventh street and Hall place, as one o'clock precisely.

Uniforms and equipments will then be furnished.

A few recruits of the same class as compose the regiment will also be received.

Recruits for other companies are likewise requested to report, as transportation will be furnished.

By order of Captain ANA B. GARDNER, Others, or captain ANA B. GARDNER,

Guerillas to be Shot on Sight.

Guerillae to be Shot on Sight.

A NAPOLEONIC ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEFINIT OF N. W. MISSOURI, S. T. JOSEFS, May 25, 1862.

1. It has become manifost that rebels returning from their armies of the insurgents, and other disaffected and disposal persons, are, throughout this military district, organizing bands to act during the enauting season as guerillas and banditti. It is intended to resort to the most vigorous resources to superses these outlaws, and to this

end it is enjoined upon all commands, scouting parties, officers and soldiers, when these outlaws are detected in bushwhacking, marauding or committing other depredations, as querilias or bandits, upon the peaceable inhabitants of the country, to shoot them when found.

All able bodied men in the vicinity where acts of murder, maranding, robbery or larceny, shall be committed by guerillas or bandits, are required to make immediate pursuit, and render all assistance in their power to secure the destruction or capture of the criminals.

Allow the area in assistance in their power to secure the destruction or capture of the criminals.

Allow the area in assistance in their power to secure the destruction or capture of the criminals.

With the rebels, and who the render such assistance, will be arrested, and the facts reported to the capturers for final disposition.

Murderers, robbers and thieves have become so manerous on the border, and so bold and daring in the commission of crime, that it is auticily impossible for the civil tribunals to punish the perpetrators of crime with sufficient promptness and severity to deter them from committing further outrages, and to furnish protection to the citizens.

Hereafter the perpetrators of such crimes when arrest-

to the citizens.

Hereafter the perpetrators of such crimes when arrested will be tried and punished at the discretion of a military commission. By order of Brigadier General LOAN.

The Weather at Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., May 29, 1862. Weather very fine here now, but thick at Cape Reco up to three P. M. It was very dusky last night, and nothing was seen of the Edinburg, bound cast Sr. Johns, May 30-A. M.

The Ningara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, May 30, 1862 The Cunard steamship Ningara sailed at cloven A. M. day for Liverpool.

Two of the three State officers, authorized by designate the State paper to have made a contract the Feering Journal. Comproiler Robinson den legality of the contract and returns to recognize it.

Fire in Chicago, May 30, 1862

A fire last night in the West Division destroyed the laning mill of Messrs. Walker, Washburne & Co., als everal adjoining buildings. Loss \$50,000; insurance no secretarios.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK SOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK SOARD.

Stocks strong. Pennsylvania 5°a, 85; Reading Railroad, 24½; Morris Canal, 45½; Long Island Railroad, 85; Pennsylvania Railroad, 85; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47½. Sight sechange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent premium. Obtton clessed generally, with an advancing tendency, a 31c. Flour dull at \$4 75 for apperime. Whost very dull red at \$1 18 a \$1 20, white at \$1 27 a \$1 35. Over active and firm: sales \$,500 bushels yellow at \$50. a \$4c. while at \$62c. a \$6c. Mean pork at \$12 50 a \$12 75. Lard at \$16.

Whiskey dull.

Burrate, May 30—1 F. M.
Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dult sales 12,300 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee club at 85c. Corn in fair demand: sales 70,000 bushels at 32c. for new Illinois, 35c, a 36 for old de., 37c. for yellow do. Oats quiet. Barley steady. Rye essier; no sales. Whiskey quiet; no sales. Canal freights firm at 12 ½c. on wheat, 10 ½c. on corn to New York. Imports—42,000 bbis. flour, 12,000 bushels wheat. 6,000 bushels wheat. 64,000 bushels wheat.